

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, variable with showers. Temp. 71-74 (22-23). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 64-66 (18-19). ROME: Tuesday, variable with showers. Temp. 51-54 (14-16). FRANKFURT: Tuesday, overcast with rain. Temp. 51-53 (14-15). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 32-35 (28-31).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 13

No. 30,754

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1982

Established 1887

Allen Quits as Adviser After Talk With Reagan

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Richard V. Allen resigned Monday as President Reagan's national security adviser, the White House announced. Mr. Allen is expected to be replaced by William P. Clark, the deputy secretary of state.

Mr. Allen, who had been under investigation for possible ethics violations, conferred with Mr. Reagan in the Oval Office earlier Monday after meeting with Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, to request a session with the president to defend himself.

The Oval Office session occurred after Mr. Reagan reviewed a "very thorough" study of Mr. Allen's conduct in office. The study was prepared by a member of the White House legal staff.

The study, the only apparent roadblock to Mr. Allen's dismissal, was finished Sunday and delivered to White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d, according to Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary.

Mr. Allen went on administrative leave on Nov. 29 after an inquiry began into disclosures that he had accepted \$1,000 from Japanese journalists who interviewed Nancy Reagan in the White House last January. A Justice Department investigation cleared Mr. Allen of criminal misconduct.

Sources said the role and functions of the national security adviser would be upgraded under Mr. Meese.

A few weeks ago, according to White House officials, Mr. Meese



Richard V. Allen

change that would be the first major personnel and management shift in his administration.

"Now Baker, Deaver and Meese will turn their attention to foreign policy issues only when they're ready for the president," said a White House aide. "Up to now, they've had to keep track of everything in the system. Using Ed Meese or Mike Deaver to make sure that all sorts of issue papers are developed has just not been a good use of their time."

Also implicit in the reported choice of Mr. Clark is that a consensus has emerged that Mr. Allen was a poor administrator. According to key aides, Mr. Baker and Mr. Deaver became convinced of this some time ago by Mr. Allen's disputes with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and by what they felt was his misreading of the Senate last fall in the effort to win approval of the sale of surveillance equipment to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Allen's problems with the Justice Department, which also cleared him of wrongdoing in accepting three wristwatches from Japanese associates, simply provided fresh material for Mr. Allen's critics to question his judgment. But the critics acknowledged that Mr. Allen had one asset that Mr. Clark did not have: experience in foreign policy matters.

Mr. Clark, a former California judge and a close friend of Mr. Reagan's, acknowledged his lack of experience in Senate confirmation hearings last February.

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Foreign Ministers Max van der Stoel of the Netherlands, left, Claude Cheysson of France, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Leo Tindemans of Belgium at Brussels meeting.

EEC Ministers Warn Soviet Bloc, But Do Not Endorse U.S. Sanctions

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community warned Soviet-bloc countries Monday not to intervene in Poland, but held back from sanctions against Moscow.

The ministers of the EEC's 10 member states said in a communiqué after a day of talks:

"This already serious situation would be further worsened if there should be an overt intervention by the Warsaw Pact. For this reason the 10 wish to address a solemn warning against any such intervention."

In a joint communiqué, the ministers said they noted "the economic measures taken by the United States government with regard to the Soviet Union." They added:

"The 10 will undertake in this context close and positive consultations with the U.S. government in order to define what decisions will best serve their common objectives and to avoid any step which could compromise their respective actions."

The EEC countries, for the first time as a group, also acknowledged that they believe the Polish situation was effected by "serious external pressure" and the campaign directed by the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries against the efforts for renewal in Poland.

Mr. Tindemans said the aim of all EEC activities on the Polish issue is to bring about abolition of military rule, release of political prisoners and a resumption of the dialogue between the government, the Roman Catholic Church and the independent trade union Solidarnosc.

The ministers said the declaration of martial law in Poland constituted a violation of the Helsinki human rights agreements. They said they would seek "as soon as possible" a discussion of the violations at the East-West conference in Madrid that is reviewing the Helsinki agreements.

He declined to explain why he used the word "tragic." Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel said he was pessimistic about the Warsaw meeting because there appeared to be little movement by the Polish authorities toward lifting martial law.

Mr. Tindemans said that among the proposals discussed at the meeting were removal of financial credits and food aid to Poland, the sending of an EEC emissary to Poland to urge relaxation of military rule, and trade restrictions such as those imposed against the Soviet Union by President Reagan last week.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said that financial aid to

Poland should be cut until the martial law regime in Warsaw guarantees an end to repression.

Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary, said humanitarian aid for Poland, such as medicine, would continue, but that decisions on credits, economic assistance and further food aid would depend on how the situation develops.

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Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said that financial aid to

ing the dialogue with the various elements of the Polish nation," the communiqué said.

"Unhappily, the 10 must note today that, contrary to these declarations, what has taken place has not been dialogue but repression, bringing in its train violations of the most elementary human and citizens' rights."

For Wary Polish Regime, Buying Knapsack a Crime

United Press International

VIENNA — Purchase of a knapsack is a criminal offense under Poland's martial law regulations, according to reports reaching the West. In order to hinder any organized resistance to the martial law regime, authorities also have banned the sale of tents, blankets, sleeping bags, shoulder bags, school notebooks, typing paper and writing paper.

The bans evidently are aimed at efforts by the remnants of the Solidarity union to form an underground organization to coordinate resistance to the regime.

Knapsacks are banned because Solidarity couriers use them to transport batches of their clandestine newsletters. One recent news bulletin from Solidarity urged all Poles who owned knapsacks to wear them, so that security officials would have greater difficulty finding the union's messengers.

Duplicating machines and other supplies that Solidarity uses are forbidden under martial law rules, which have outlawed all operations by the union. But recent reports from Poland indicate that Solidarity has retained some of its printing equipment.

Ghana Reports Former President Is Arrested at Police Checkpoint

From Agency Dispatches

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — The military rulers of Ghana on Monday arrested Hilla Limann, the president who was overthrown in a coup Thursday night, Accra radio reported.

Monitored in Abidjan, the broadcast said that Mr. Limann was detained at a police barrier on the outskirts of Kolodjia near the capital. Three persons identified as bodyguards were arrested at the same time.

The ruling Provisional National Defense Council, led by former Air Force Lt. Jerry J. Rawlings, had the deposed government officials on Sunday to surrender for their own safety. At least 27 officials, including four former Cabinet ministers, have turned themselves in, Accra radio said Monday.

The council, which has been

running Ghana since the coup, gave remaining officials until Monday afternoon to do likewise.

The radio also said that officials of the Ghana Broadcasting Corp., the Ghana news agency and the country's newspapers were to report to the council on Monday.

On Monday, the military rulers from bank accounts belonging to 129 officials of the ousted government, the radio said. They included those of Mr. Limann, Vice President William deGraft Johnson, all members of parliament and former ministers and officials of Mr. Limann's People's National Party.

A report from a locally based journalist, read and approved by military authorities who are controlling the flow of information in and out of the country, said that resistance had been put down and

that not more than 10 persons had been killed in the coup. A military spokesman said most of the victims were soldiers from outside Accra who thought the country was being invaded.

The country's borders remained closed, but occasional traffic was said to be getting through.

Recent reports from Gdansk, Szczecin and other pro-Solidarity areas of Poland told of "ideological verification" campaigns conducted by local managers and Communist Party officials. Workers who were considered troublemakers were not allowed to return to their jobs, reports reaching the West said.

The reports said that there had been an increase in military activity on the streets of Warsaw Sunday in anticipation of the return to work.

On Monday morning, a column of armored personnel carriers drove up the main avenue in a show of strength that has not been seen since the early days of martial law.

At Warsaw's Bialolek jail, meanwhile, 300 male internees were reported to be threatening a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Saudis Deny Readiness To Recognize Israelis

Reuters

BAHRAYN — Saudi Arabia has officially denied published remarks attributed to its foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, that the kingdom is prepared to recognize Israel under certain conditions.

"There is absolutely no truth in what has been attributed to [Prince] Saudi about the kingdom's recognition of Israel," the Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry said Sunday night.

The New York Times quoted Prince Saudi as saying that if Israel returned occupied Arab lands and recognized Palestinian rights, Saudi Arabia would be prepared to "accept it" — meaning Israel.

The Saudi statement, carried by the Saudi Arabian news agency said, "The prince in his interview had stressed the primary need for

Concern Justified.

Interviews with officials and lawmakers who received privileged briefings turned up a consensus of feeling that the White House was justly concerned over the intelligence reports of a Libyan-trained hit squad supposedly bound for the United States to kill the president or other high officials.

Beyond that, however, there was much disagreement. Some felt the evidence did not justify highly visible security precautions such as anti-sniper teams on the White House roof and decoy limousines in Washington.

One of the more critical voices came from within the administration, where complaints are heard that the White House countermanded or inspired a high-pressure campaign that distorted the real Libyan danger in the world.

"We are very chagrined over the type that was put on this by some inside the government," said a high-level administration source. "We became the victims of our own ineptitude."

The official said he felt the episode could have damaged a long-term effort to enlist the support of European allies in a campaign to curb Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi's attempted subversion of neighboring countries.

Policy Analysis

Ironically, a State Department study on Libya had just been presented to the White House when the story of the death plot came out in late November. That policy analysis paid little attention to the reported hit squad, concentrating on Col. Qaddafi's threats to neighbors such as Sudan, Chad and, ultimately, Saudi Arabia. It also envisioned some action by the United States and its allies.

Instead of those documented

INSIDE

Nuclear Limits

President Reagan's victory string on Capitol Hill was capped by congressional approval of his foreign aid bills, but in one important domain, that involving the spread of nuclear weapons, Congress not only refused to remove existing restrictions but also strengthened controls. A news analysis, Page 2.

Hello, Malcolm

President Reagan reportedly wants Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to become another Cabinet voice in nuclear weapons policy-making, in addition to Defense Secretary Weinberger. Page 3.

Goodbye, Dmitri

One of the least known of Washington's important people is expected to leave this month after a six-year assignment. Few know his name: he works behind the scenes. He is Dmitri I. Yakushev. Most sources agree he is head of U.S. operations for the KGB. Page 3.

In Nicaragua, Fears Lead to Virtual War Footing

By Warren Hoge

New York Times Service

GUASAUQUE, Nicaragua — The bullet holes stitched into the sides of buildings at this border crossing into Honduras are not, like those in so many parts of Nicaragua, traces of an old war. The Sandinista leaders say they fear they are the precursors of a new one.

Stepped-up attacks along the frontier by those presumed to be exiles bent on retaking Nicaragua are cited by the revolutionary government as one of the reasons for putting the country on a virtual war footing.

Almost every office in the capital city of Managua seems to have a desk vacated by someone away for two weeks of militia training. Communities across the country have set aside sports fields and civic plazas for evening drills.

"We are too poor to build a tremendous army, so we are trying to create a system where people are constantly passing in and out of the military," said Capt. Roberto Sanchez, the spokesman for the army. He is not the size, but the morale and combat-readiness of our citizens that matters."

Memories of Past

Critics of the government once charged that the constant reminders of past "Yanqui" occupations of Nicaragua and summuses to military preparedness against the threat of invaders were only designed to supplant the fading memory of Anastasio

Somoza with another unifying menace. But today events are lending substance to the alert.

According to Interior Minister Tomás Borge, 15 Sandinista soldiers were killed, five wounded and a helicopter and troop transport plane were fired upon at various spots along the Honduran border in recent weeks.

The government abandoned its practice of granting special Christians clemencies to prisoners, saying that too many of them were joining bands of exiles plotting the re-capture of the country.

Some of them, Mr. Borge said, figured in the bombing of an Aerolinea Boeing 727 at the Mexico City airport on Dec. 12. The device was timed to explode in midair but blew up just before 150 passengers were to board after a 50-minute delay.

Exiles Training

Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto sent a formal protest about the border incidents to the Honduran government on Dec. 24. One of the allegations gained credence when coincidentally a Honduran major and a Nicaraguan exile leader, named as conspirators in the protest, were injured in the crash of a Honduran Air Force DC-3 three days later.

In Florida, a leader of 800 Latin American exiles receiving combat training said their organization had already infiltrated

100 troops into Nicaragua through Honduras.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and other Reagan administration officials have said that they could not rule out a military response to what they termed growing signs of "totalitarianism" inside the country and evidence of Soviet and Cuban participation in the military buildup.

A second administration charge is that the Nicaraguans are arming themselves for other than defensive reasons. This belief is not shared by Latin American and European diplomats in Managua.

"I think the people in Washington fail to take into account just how deeply the leaders of a country of only 2.5 million people that was largely destroyed in a recent war regard threats of hostility from powerful countries outside," said one diplomat.

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U.S. Congress Succeeds In Tightening Rules on Nuclear Arms Spread

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's impressive string of victories on Capitol Hill was capped last month by congressional approval of his foreign aid bills, which contained several of his most urgent requests for greater flexibility in foreign affairs.

But in one important domain, that involving the spread of nuclear weapons, Congress not only refused to remove existing restrictions but also strengthened controls in the financing laws.

The new nonproliferation measures significantly strengthen the

nation's commitment to stopping the spread of atomic weapons and related technology to nonweapons states," said Sen. John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, who is a member of the House-Senate conference that worked out details of the new provisions.

"We've made it clear that nuclear nonproliferation is a national, rather than a purely presidential concern," said Rep. Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, who is also a member of the conference.

In the realm of foreign policy, nuclear nonproliferation has rarely seized the attention of large numbers of Democrats or Republicans on Capitol Hill. But a small bipartisan group has come to view stopping the spread of nuclear weapons as a high priority. In the harried closing days of the congressional session, they were able to tie future U.S. economic and military aid even more firmly to nuclear development abroad.

Indeed, the flurry of new nonproliferation provisions testifies to the influence that a few deeply concerned legislators and their staffs can have if they are willing to immerse themselves in the details of specialized policy issues.

Mrs. Marcos Calls Feud on Marriage Threat to Integrity

The Associated Press

MANILA — Imelda R. Marcos, wife of the president, said Monday that the controversy erupting over an apparent kidnapping of a man who secretly married her daughter in the United States threatens the integrity of her family and the credibility of the Marcos government.

Tommy Manocot, a 32-year-old sportsman, disappeared last Tuesday. His family has accused President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his wife, who did not recognize the marriage, of involvement in what authorities believe was an abduction.

Mrs. Marcos said she was convinced that the kidnapping was a plot by political opponents because the Manocots are related to three prominent Philippine opposition leaders — two of whom are exiled in the United States and another who was accused in an alleged plot to assassinate Mr. Marcos a year ago. Mr. Manocot's death, she said, would be "traumatic" for her daughter.

Court records in Arlington, Va., confirm that Mr. Manocot was married to the Marcos' eldest daughter, Imee, three last month, although questions have been raised about the validity of Mr. Manocot's divorce from a previous wife.

SALES
NINA RICCI
BOUTIQUE
39, avenue Montaigne
17, rue François-1^{er}
Thursday January 7th, 8th and 9th
from 10:00 a.m.
to 6:30 p.m.

Papandreu Sets Reforms In Economy

State Banks May Run Troubled Companies

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Socialist Premier Andreas Papandreu has announced sweeping economic measures designed to help the ailing Greek economy, but says his administration will not nationalize key industries.

Troubled industries considered not worth saving through injections of new capital would either be forced to close or face a takeover by state-controlled banks.

He said major industries not under state control would be assisted in management areas and economically to conform with his government policies.

Mr. Papandreu was swept into power in October on a platform pledging to socialize — his term for nationalization — major private industries. He also promised widespread reforms in the social field and a more independent foreign policy, along the lines of that of the new French Socialist government.

In a nationally televised address, Mr. Papandreu emphasized that his government welcomed foreign investment and private enterprise "as long as these were in the national interest."

He said foreign investments to be encouraged under the new economic reforms are those that "create new jobs, protect the environment, promote exports and brought in new technology."

Touching on the lower income groups, Mr. Papandreu said his government would further ease their financial burden by readjusting the income tax scale.

The government appointed Monday new heads of the army, navy and air force and a new chief of general defense staff as part of an annual review of the country's military leaders, Reuters reported.

After a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council, presided over by Mr. Papandreu, who is also defense minister, it was announced that Adm. Theodoros Deyannis was appointed chief of the general defense staff to replace Gen. Agamemnon Gratsios, who was retired. Adm. Deyannis was previously head of the navy.

Even the exemption for Pakistan was not without strings: Congress provided only a six-year waiver, for the life of the aid program.

Congress also required the president to send a secret report to Capitol Hill if he should use the waiver for any other country dealing either in unguarded technology for enriching or reprocessing radioactive materials to make bomb-grade fuel.

Another new provision gives Congress the authority to block any presidential waiver of this ban on aid, if the House and Senate vote to disapprove the president's action within 30 days.

Existing Law

Under existing law, aid is cut off to any country that detonates a nuclear device. Under a broadly worded waiver, the president can restore such aid.

The conference bolstered this provision to cut off assistance to any nation that "transfers" a nuclear device to a country not known to possess nuclear weapons. And a similar ban was imposed on aid for any country that "receives" a nuclear device from another country.

The newspaper said it was difficult to answer the question: "Whether and under what conditions it is possible to form Solidarity in the future?"

It said that the main factor to be considered were that the Communist Party was responsible for all that had happened in Poland, that the self-managing and independent trade union movement was created by the will of the working class and that Socialism was being built in a true and not a simulated struggle.

Congress also voted to permit the president to waive a cutoff of aid to countries that transfer, receive or explode a nuclear device, but it put the burden of proof back with the president by providing that the ban would be automatically reimposed after 30 days unless Congress was persuaded to vote to restore assistance within that month.

According to congressional aides, the provision serves two basic purposes. First, it sends Gen. Zia a signal that Pakistan's aid would probably be cut off should his country detonate a nuclear device. Second, it would permit Congress to continue aid to a country that used atomic weapons in its own defense, such as in the event that Israel did so. The U.S. intelligence community has privately asserted for at least a decade that Israel has built a nuclear weapon, if not actually assembled one. Congress has been loathe to enact measures that could penalize Israel for its nuclear activities.

Doubts on Economy

WARSAW (Reuters) — Despite the new military government that Poland's economy is returning to normal, independent observers here said Monday that industrial production was still only 50 to 60 percent of capacity.

A commercial attaché at a Western embassy calculated that martial law has cost Poland between \$50 million and \$100 million a day in lost production, said that they were exceeding SDP demands that the government must avoid arrogance and bluster. He described the Westerners as "a temporary 'hiccup'."

Mr. Jenkins, 61, the only one of the four founding Social Democrats without a seat in Parliament, has said that he is eager to get back before the new party chooses a leader next autumn. But he declined to say whether he would contest the Glasgow seat.

Declined Comment

The Daily Express' Mooday urged Mr. Jenkins to seize the opportunity at Glasgow and to assume what it said he and most others regarded as his rightful position — first leader of the Social Democrats and the alliance candidate for prime minister.

"He ought to be in Parliament," the conservative newspaper declared, adding: "The country's present political situation requires no less."

The SDP's chief negotiator, William Rodgers, and Liberal Party leader David Steel agreed to meet on Tuesday to try to resolve differences over the division of parliamentary seats between their new party.

SDP Expected to Pick Jenkins as Candidate

The Disagreement, caused by the refusal of some Liberals to stand down in favor of Social Democrats candidates, blew up into an angry exchange over the weekend.

In a New Year's message last week, Mr. Jenkins criticized what he said were excessive SDP demands and said that both sides of the alliance must avoid arrogance and bluster. He described the Westerners as "a temporary 'hiccup'."

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Reagan Wants Commerce Chief To Share in Nuclear Arms Policy

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan would like Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to participate with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger in decisions relating to nuclear weapons, according to administration sources.

The idea is reflected in Mr. Reagan's proposal to transfer a \$6-billion program for building nuclear weapons from the Department of Energy, when and if it is dismantled, to the Commerce Department. Mr. Weinberger opposed that proposal, arguing that the weapons program would then have to compete with the Commerce Department's civilian programs for funding.

Mr. Reagan's decision was irritating not only to Pentagon officials and Capitol Hill military experts but also to scientists and officials throughout the nuclear weapons community who believe that the transfer of the building pro-

gram was urged by Energy Secretary James B. Edwards and officials of the Office of Management and Budget who they said did not understand the size and varied activities of the program.

Fight Expected in Congress

The White House has formed a task force that includes Mr. Baldrige, Mr. Edwards and Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, to take another look at the weapons program and organize the transfer, according to a White House source. Mr. Weinberger, according to White House sources, was not included in the study and got into the picture only on his own initiative, late in the process. He and his deputy, Frank C. Carlucci, opposed the notion of putting the program in Commerce or any other civilian department.

Management and Budget is drawing up with the assumption that the change will take place.

According to White House sources, Mr. Baldrige did not seek the program, which is run by the Energy Department. It was handed to him after a Cabinet council study chaired by Mr. Edwards recommended that it be placed in either the Interior or Commerce departments. Mr. Weinberger, according to White House sources, was not included in the study and got into the picture only on his own initiative, late in the process. He and his deputy, Frank C. Carlucci, opposed the notion of putting the program in Commerce or any other civilian department.

Rare Loss for Weinberger

In the final Cabinet committee session, with the president listening, the defense secretary strongly advocated that the nuclear-weapons complex be made either independent or part of the Defense Department.

It has been one of the few bureaucratic battles requiring a presidential decision that Mr. Weinberger has lost.

Capitol Hill critics said that the decision was tilted toward Mr. Baldrige — "a rising star in the administration," according to one source — because the commerce secretary's frequent horseback-riding trips with the president have made him a favorite of Mr. Reagan.

In addition, they said, Mr. Baldrige is looking for things to do since budgetary cutbacks have eliminated some of his grant programs and reorganization has separated others. Mr. Baldrige came to Washington hoping to play a role in the administration's financial policy-making but, like many commerce secretaries before him, was quickly shut out.

A senior government scientist said recently that the Commerce Department "is not a viable place" for the weapon-building program if the president is serious about it.

Primary Complaint

His statement was primarily intended as a response to Mr. Edwards' reasoning that the Commerce Department was chosen because of its experience in handling scientific programs such as the National Bureau of Standards.

Most critics are concerned with the weapon program's ability to compete with civilian programs for funds in a civilian agency. Critics have complained that, since the Atomic Energy Commission folded six years ago the weapons complex has not been able to get enough funds to fit its World War II facilities modernized or safe.

The nuclear-weapons complex includes laboratories at Los Alamos, N.M., and Livermore, Calif., and the associated Sandia laboratories. It also consists of five manufacturing and assembly plants that produce the parts for all nuclear warheads. It also runs the Nevada nuclear testing site, a research facility where enormous amounts of high-level nuclear waste are stored.

The four production reactors in Richland, Wash., and Savannah River, S.C., are part of the complex as are nonweapons testing laboratories in Idaho and Chicago.



United Press International
HOLIDAY ENDS — President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, board a plane in Palm Springs, Calif., to end a week of vacation. Mr. Reagan was back in Washington on Monday.

Reagan's Science Aide Defends Budget Cuts

By Philip J. Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The government must seek out the "less productive research areas" in science and sharply cut their funds, President Reagan's science adviser said in addressing the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In his speech Sunday night, George Keyworth defended the Reagan budget, saying abundant funding may not produce good science and "it can even promote mediocrity rather than stimulate excellence."

The 1982 budget cut sharply into basic research programs, paring some to near zero but leaving others with only small cuts.

When science funding was more plentiful, Mr. Keyworth said, there was a tendency "to add resources to the best research areas, but not to take money away from less productive research areas, even if they have passed the days of their most important and exciting work." We can no longer afford that luxury,"

Mr. Keyworth, a former weap-

Iglesias Abduction Remains Mystery

The Associated Press

MADRID — Carlos E. Iglesias, the brother of pop singer Julio Iglesias, said Monday that he had still received no word about their father, Dr. Julio Iglesias Puga, who was apparently abducted last week. No one has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

Dr. Iglesias, 66, a gynecologist, was last seen Tuesday by the janitor of his Madrid clinic, who said the doctor left the clinic with two men.

Julio Iglesias and his mother were at the singer's home in Miami awaiting news of Dr. Iglesias. Carlo Iglesias said Sunday that his father has a circulatory problem and needs medication.

In a related event, a report by

association staffers outlined the effects on science of the Reagan budget and the congressional action following it.

In general, said Willis Shapley of the association, Congress went along with Mr. Reagan's first round of budget cuts in March but rejected those in September, when the president asked for an additional 12-percent, across-the-board cut.

The Reagan cuts represent a sharp turn downward in science funding, a decline of 5 percent after adjustments for inflation. This reverses the trend of slight increases during the Carter administration.

The only area of increase is in

defense research and development spending.

Racial Calm Prevails in Atlanta Murder Trial

Lack of Turmoil Attributed to Advances in Rights, Shift in Power Structure

By Wendell Rawls Jr.
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Two and a half decades ago, in a small town in Mississippi, a black teen-ager from Chicago, who was visiting relatives, was whistled at a white woman and was later abducted at gunpoint by two white men. Several days later the boy's body was found in a river, a bullet in his skull.

Two suspects, who were said to have told a sheriff that they had abducted the boy but released him unharmed, were prosecuted by a white district attorney and defended by a white lawyer before a white judge. To the surprise of no one, an all-white jury acquitted them. Blacks throughout the South and, indeed, the nation were enraged, and Emmett Till's death became one of the building blocks of the civil rights movement and blacks' demands for equal justice.

Last week, in another murder case, Wayne B. Williams sat in an Atlanta courtroom and intently watched his attorneys and the district attorney interrogate potential jurors. He is accused of slaying two of Atlanta's 28 missing and murdered young black people, the most sensational series of crimes in the city's history.

In the courtroom and on the streets outside, however, calm has prevailed. The lack of turmoil, several prominent blacks said, can be attributed to the social upheaval wrought by the civil rights movement and the resulting changes in the power structure in this center of the Deep South.

They noted that the defendant and the murder victims, Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, were black. The man who led the murder investigation and authorized Mr. Williams' arrest, Public Safety Commissioner Lee

Yugoslavia Said to Close Some Missions Abroad

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia, in an attempt to cut costs, is to close temporarily at least eight embassies and two consulates abroad and to reduce staff at a number of others, Politika, a Belgrade newspaper, reported Monday.

The moves are expected to save nearly \$2.3 million a year, it said. Diplomatic duties in the countries affected — which include Madagascar, Senegal, Singapore, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast and Costa Rica — will be assumed by Yugoslav embassies in neighboring countries, Politika said.

The four production reactors in Richland, Wash., and Savannah River, S.C., are part of the complex as are nonweapons testing laboratories in Idaho and Chicago.

Most critics are concerned with the weapon program's ability to compete with civilian programs for funds in a civilian agency. Critics have complained that, since the Atomic Energy Commission folded six years ago the weapons complex has not been able to get enough funds to fit its World War II facilities modernized or safe.

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Perilous Nuclear Trade

To prevent the military use of internationally traded nuclear facilities, the United States has relied for a generation on safeguards provided at bargain prices by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Diplomats never thought it gentlemanly to look this gift horse in the mouth; it did its work with only 150 inspectors and a budget of \$25 million. But the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has finally taken a look, and it has found some teeth missing.

As a result, the Reagan administration's desire to stimulate the nuclear trade by relaxing American controls looks to be exactly the wrong thing to do.

After an expert investigation, the nuclear commission informed Congress that the international agency is incapable of detecting all diversions of civilian materials to nuclear weapons. Nor is the commission any longer "confident" that other diversions would be detected in time for preventive action to be taken. The study estimated that a sound inspection system would require a tenfold increase in resources and the far-flung deployment of sophisticated equipment. The necessary technology might be developed over five or 10 years. But even if governments approve, and put up the money for this much more intrusive inspection, it would take twice as long to train the needed personnel.

The riskiest facilities — plutonium reprocessing and uranium enrichment plants — would need inspectors in residence. And even they might not prevent a diversion to weapons that could occur in hours or days.

Accordingly, the commission is reviewing its export licensing procedures. Its clear message is that America's controls need tightening, not the relaxation proposed by administration officials. The Reagan team has even urged transferring the control responsibility to the State Department, whose foreign policy concerns often override the fear of weapons proliferation.

The Carter administration rightly sought to limit the traffic in sensitive nuclear facilities and materials. It also tried to set an example by avoiding, or at least delaying, American commercial reprocessing plants and breeder reactors.

These efforts, however, failed to persuade Japan and the European allies from rushing ahead with new technologies. But that did not make it wrong to try to keep on trying. The Reagan administration's attempt to set one standard for advanced countries and a more restrictive one for some poor countries is a doomed substitute.

The main argument for hurrying reprocessing and the breeder was that uranium would soon be in short supply. But those estimates vastly exaggerated the growth of nuclear power. There is now a huge surplus of uranium and no prospect of a shortage before 2020, if then. And safer alternatives are sure to appear before then.

The evidence that reprocessing plants, breeders and enrichment plants cannot be properly safeguarded adds strength to the case against this dangerous trade.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Tailor-Made Protection

Free governments in the industrialized world do not act free when it comes to the textile trade. More often than not, they do the bidding of domestic textile producers and unions that want protection from foreign competition. Consumers have paid the price: Their clothes and materials cost more than they should; their economies perform less efficiently than they could.

It should come as no surprise, therefore, that the new international textile agreement prepared last month in Geneva is another bow to protectionism for this coddled industry. The new five-year accord, which must now be signed by the participating governments, reaffirms the world's inability to free up trade in this sector.

The few changes will make way for more, rather than less, restraint. Textile sales will continue to be treated under special rules, set aside by international agreement from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that governs most world trade.

The Multifiber Agreement, as the new accord is known, should be an embarrassment to the Reagan administration. The White House preaches the gospel of free trade, yet the president's delegates to Geneva showed little real enthusiasm for lowering trade barriers in textiles. Indeed, the administration had already bartered away much of its position to textile interests in Congress.

But its emissaries probably would have failed in any free-trade mission. The European delegates were under enormous pressure to protect their own troubled domestic producers. They went to Geneva to reduce textile imports, not increase them.

In theory, the Multifiber Agreement was

designed to work at least modestly for free trade. Since its inception in 1973, the agreement has set goals for enlarging textile trade. In fact, the agreement has never been much of a force for increased trade between the industrial countries and the low-cost textile producers of the Third World. Bilateral deals of the sort prohibited for most goods are the rule in this industry. The new agreement will allow them to become even more restrictive.

For the United States this is surely a shortsighted policy. A government bent on reducing inflation and improving productivity should not continue to protect inefficient producers. Some parts of the textile industry, the fabric and fiber producers, are doing quite well and could probably thrive with lowered trade barriers. The apparel producers, still labor-intensive, are not nearly as successful. New trade barriers may sustain them a while longer, but at a price.

How protectionist the new agreement will be depends on how governments use it in shaping bilateral deals. The key may well be the new rule that allows nations, for the first time since 1973, to cut imports when there is a drop in domestic business.

Geneva could have turned out worse. There might have been no new agreement at all. Then governments would have been free, starting Jan. 1, secretly to erect ever higher barriers to textile imports. But the new agreement perpetuates a problem that the industrial nations some day have to face. Instead of encouraging them to get out of a business in which some cannot fairly compete, it offers new ways to beat the competition, and stay in. It greases the way for protectionism.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Polovchaks Again

What will happen to 14-year-old Walter Polovchak now that an Illinois court has decided he should not have been removed from the custody of his parents? Immigrants from the Soviet Union, they had sought unsuccessfully to take him along when they returned to their native Ukraine last year.

The youngster, who chose them to remain in Chicago, was removed from their custody and made a ward of the state. It was this action that the Illinois court reversed last week, holding that the normal conditions for the removal of a child from parental custody were not present in this case. Most experts in family law would agree.

The state court, however, could not and did not reach the more fundamental question of whether Walter could be forced to return to the Soviet Union against his will. The U.S. government has granted Walter "religious asylum" on the ground that, as a Baptist, he would be subject to persecution in the Soviet Union. The Illinois branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, representing the parents, maintains that the government should not have made this decision without consulting the parents. The ACLU will argue in court that since custody has been restored to the parents, they should be allowed to retrieve their son, even if he does not consent.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Jan. 5: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Manhunt in Morocco

GIBRALTAR — News has just reached here from Tangier that three divisions of Moorish soldiers, each numbering about 5,000 men, have set out to attack and capture Raisiul, the brigand chief who has been terrorizing the area around with his lawless bands, in his stronghold. The first division is commanded by the Minister of War, El Guebbas, the second by Cabbas and the third by Busha. The Anguera and Faz tribes have joined the expedition against Raisiul. The Sultan's uncle, Amarani, is coming from Fez with 8,000 men. Great excitement now prevails in Tangier and many people have left there in a hurry fearing that there will be much shedding of blood.

1932: A New Anesthetic

SAN FRANCISCO — Members of the University of California medical school have developed a new general anesthetic that is more rapid and efficient than chloroform, ether or the anesthetic gases, and comparatively free from many of their objectionable actions. The new anesthetic was discovered by Dr. C. D. Leake, professor of pharmacology. Dr. Leake, who made many contributions to medical knowledge of the anesthetic action of ether and ethylene, predicted that another substance, chemically related to these older anesthetics but different, should prove valuable. This substance, known as "divinyl oxide," was given a trial, and as a consequence the world has a new anesthetic.

For El Salvador, Reform Is the Only Hope

By E. Bradford Burns

LOS ANGELES — A coup d'état staged by junior army officers swept the corrupt and inefficient military government of El Salvador aside in October, 1979. The young officers promised reforms. In a society with serious social and economic inequities, a majority of the population welcomed that possibility of change. Hopes rose.

The new government decreed deep-going changes, the most important of which addressed agrarian problems.

As in most of the Third World, the dynamic sector of the Salvadoran economy revolves around exports. They are overwhelmingly agricultural: sugar, cotton and coffee. Exports earn the big money.

The ability to earn that money depends on the ownership of land. Few Salvadorans own

into cooperatives. It promised payment in bonds in the ex-owners. Mainly, those estates grew sugar cane and cotton. Land producing coffee, the principal export and money earner, was untouched because individual planters generally measured fewer than 1,250 acres.

The landowners and local oligarchs in general mounted a fierce, often violent campaign to thwart the reform. The owners who lost land have also joined in legal battle to force the government to return their lands.

Meanwhile, the government postponed of the remaining two stages of the reform, the nationalization of estates from 250 to 1,250 acres and the distribution to peasants of the small plots that they previously rented. President José Napoleón Duarte informed the nation early last March that any further reforms would be put off for another five to 10 years. The hopes of the majority turned into frustration.

It is easy now to see how land reform was sidelined. The government has few technicians and scant funds for a reform program. More and more of its meager resources must go for armaments to stay in power. More important, it lacked the necessary support of the military to implement such reform.

The wealthy landowners have both the funds and the determination to hold and possibly reverse the reforms.

The U.S. government, even though it understands the need for such basic reforms, has never been emotionally committed to pressuring El Salvador, or any other Latin American nation, into making those far-reaching structural changes.

As the Salvadoran government's commitment to reform diminished, the intensity of internal conflict mounted — a classic case of frustration giving rise to violence. By last January, El Salvador was already engulfed in civil war.

One side — referred to most frequently as the rebels or the guerrillas — advocates reform. The other — the oligarchy, some members of a frightened urban middle class, the military and

the United States — is either unwilling or unable to institute reform. Consequently, they appear to the majority of Salvadorans — and to the rest of the world, for that matter — as the defenders of a status quo whose social statistics do little to enhance the rebels' position.

Only economic reforms can ensure peace in El Salvador. No percent of political hocus-pocus will do it. Military aid has only made the situation worse. To insist that the rebels lay down arms on the vague promise of reform is to assume a naivete more typical of Washington than of Latin America.

The writer teaches Latin American history at the University of California in Los Angeles. Author of "The Poverty of Progress: Latin America in the 19th Century," he contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



'How About a Candle for Us, Señor?'

Two Faces of Reagan's Ethiopia Policy

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — On Oct. 2 Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations, spoke in the General Assembly about what she called the "savagery" of the Marxist regime in Ethiopia. In graphic terms she denounced assaults on human rights that have occurred since Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam took over in 1974.

"It is estimated that some 30,000 persons in Ethiopia were summarily executed for political reasons between 1974 and 1978," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said. She credited Amnesty International as the source for this figure.

"Twelve-year-old children were among those immersed in hot oil, sexually tortured or hung out of windows and left to die in the street," she said. The outrages were continuing, Kirkpatrick charged.

"There are at least 300 to 400 arrests every week in Addis Ababa alone," she said. "Many of those arrested simply disappear and are presumed executed . . ."

Powerful words. Yet at about the same time that Mrs. Kirkpatrick spoke, Reagan administration officials were preparing action to send the 20,000 or 30,000 Ethiopian refugees to the United States back to Ethiopia.

The action was taken by the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service. In the

home for political reasons. But the legal burden of proof is heavy. In such cases, and authorities have indicated that few of the Ethiopian refugees would be able to meet it.

It is usually hard for an individual to prove that he will be tortured or killed or persecuted by a tyrannical regime. But there is every reason in common sense for the Ethiopian refugees to expect trouble if they return home now. They are Westernized, highly educated, many of them children of officials in the Haile Mariam government that Mengistu overthrew.

Official figures are not available, but it is known that at least one Ethiopian has left the United States after receiving the letter.

According to one arm of the Reagan administration, therefore, conditions in Ethiopia are "stable." According to another, they are "stabilized" — so amiable, in fact, that refugees from the Mengistu regime are given a month to go voluntarily or face deportation to Ethiopia.

The letter added that a refugee could seek relief under a provision of law helping aliens who would face death or imprisonment at

home for political reasons. But the legal burden of proof is heavy. In such cases, and authorities have indicated that few of the Ethiopian refugees would be able to meet it.

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The attorney general said to the attorney general and his boss, President Reagan, have in mind follows a familiar pattern. The first step is to discover a crisis, or to invent one. Then the American people are told that only the chief executive can save them, but that this involves increased use of federal secret police and a loosening of constitutional safeguards.

The pattern has been repeated, with dismaying results, throughout American history:

• In 1798, in cope with possible infiltration by French Jacobins, President John Adams induced Congress to pass the Alien and Sedition Acts. Several American journalists were jailed.

• To "protect" America from the CIA, in their search for "radicals" or "subversives," placed thousands of Americans under surveillance and hundreds of thousands on "watch lists" in readiness for eventual emergency detention.

• In the 1950s, the FBI and the CIA, in their search for "radicals" or "subversives," placed thousands of Americans under surveillance and hundreds of thousands on "watch lists" in readiness for eventual emergency detention.

• Senate and House committees have found that in 1953 the CIA began an ambitious letter-opening

in. But whatever the wisdom of the U.S. political attitude toward Mengistu, it is inconsistent with the decision to expel Ethiopians.

The episode can be seen as one more example of lack of coordination in the Reagan administration's foreign policy. This one not only embarrasses America but has immediate human consequences.

But it signifies something more. This is an administration that bristles with talk about the cruelties of Communism. When it comes to inventing about the Soviet Union and its friends, few can beat Jeane Kirkpatrick or Alexander Haig. But the same administration has shown itself in many ways insensitive to human suffering.

Again and again the Reagan people have tried to under-American efforts to alleviate the cruelties of rightist tyrannies. It fiercely resisted congressional moves to maintain human rights conditions on aid to the murderous governments of Guatemala and Argentina. It has said nothing audible about the Turkish military government's demand for the death penalty against 52 trade union leaders.

Some think U.S. antagonism to Mengistu regime has made matters worse. Refusal to deliver arms that had been paid for when Somalia attacked certainly encouraged Ethiopia to turn to the Soviet Union and to invite Cuban troops

to its aid.

The glaring two-faced posture of Reagan is a cynical message to those who suffer oppression.

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Liberties May Be at Risk Again in America

By Don Edwards

The writer, a Democratic representative from California, is chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Judiciary Committee. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

the CIA was established by the 1947 Congress specifically did not want that agency, an international organization with a secret budget and secret personnel, to spy on Americans at home.

What the attorney general and his boss, President Reagan, have in mind follows a familiar pattern. The first step is to discover a crisis, or to invent one. Then the American people are told that only the chief executive can save them, but that this involves increased use of federal secret police and a loosening of constitutional safeguards.

The pattern has been repeated, with dismaying results, throughout American history:

• In 1798, in cope with possible infiltration by French Jacobins, President John Adams induced Congress to pass the Alien and Sedition Acts. Several American journalists were jailed.

• To "protect" America from the CIA, in their search for "radicals" or "subversives," placed thousands of Americans under surveillance and hundreds of thousands on "watch lists" in readiness for eventual emergency detention.

• Senate and House committees have found that in 1953 the CIA began an ambitious letter-opening

program at two New York airports. By 1973, when the program was halted by the Post Office Department, the CIA had reviewed 28 million pieces of mail, photographing 2 million envelopes and opening 216,000 letters.

It is now about to happen again?

The attorney general's Los Angeles speech applauded a newly signed executive order authorizing the CIA to operate secretly within the United States. Already the Justice Department admits that bugging and other surveillance of ordinary Americans have increased.

Accompanying all this is a Reagan assault on laws designed to allow the American people to oversee what their government is doing — the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. And a Reagan task force has drafted a proposal making it easier to classify documents as secret and far more cumbersome over to declassify such documents.

• The president asked for less money last year than the year before for the FBI's anti-terrorist work — \$10.5 million, a decrease of \$286,000. The president's budget request for the FBI's terrorism section resulted in a personnel reduction of 21 positions.

The FBI has been silent regarding the attorney general. But in the last analysis it is the Constitution, not the president or the attorney general, that must rule the government's actions.

It was Madison, too, who said in 1788: "I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations."

This dilemma is becoming increasingly complicated as more and more countries climb into the ranks of sophisticated industrial producers. It is hard to imagine that Japan was classified as a "developing" nation when it joined GATT nearly 30 years ago.

A recent opinion poll shows that 72 percent of the American public favors measures to protect U.S. industry against foreign competition. It could be, though, that the public in its concern for jobs is neglecting the bigger dangers

A Chinese Film on Red Guards Lets Audience Choose Ending

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

PEKING — Though it opens on a peaceful residential lane, the bittersweet love story is one of prosaic romance. The boy meets and loses his girl against the violent backdrop of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which brutalizes them in turn and shatters their future.

The film from Shanghai, "Xiao Jie," or "The Small Street," has touched the emotions of Chinese who lived through that turbulent decade from 1966 to 1976. They are packing Peking's movie houses to laugh, cry and argue among themselves about how the love story should end, for the audience is invited to choose which of three possible endings seems most realistic.

Several previous films, such as "Tales of Heaven Cloud Mountain" and "The Maple Tree," also dealt with individual suffering in the Cultural Revolution, which plunged China into virtual anarchy. But "The Small Street" appears likely to become the definitive treatment, because its believable poignancy concludes on a glimmer of hope, the sort that the authorities want to encourage.

Withheld From Release

Another film on the period, "Unrequited Love," has been withheld from public release. It told the story of an overseas Chinese who came home during the Cultural Revolution and was homed by Maoist radicals to his death, with his final erratic footprints leaving a question mark in the snow.

Bai Hua, the screenwriter, became the target of a campaign last spring against writers who criticize the Communist Party for its behavior in those years. Bai has since apologized.

"Unrequited Love" was too negative; it ended on a note of total hopelessness," said a Chinese official who has seen both films. "The difference is that 'The Small Street' offers some hope."

Although the release of "The Small Street" was also delayed by some lesser ideological objections, according to a Chinese film critic, its director, Yang Yuanjin, sidestepped any reference to the party and concentrated on "an ordinary young man and woman who seek genuine beauty under adverse circumstances," as he explained in an interview with a Peking newspaper.

Imaginative Techniques

Yet the painful truth is conveyed through imaginative techniques rare in Chinese films. Tattered Maoist wall posters deface old buildings. Romantic scenes in color are interrupted by ringing flashbacks in sepia or black and white. When Red Guards batten the young man blind, the camera cuts from his bleeding face to the red armbands of his assailants and the gaunt vultures in a nearby zoo.

Such symbolism is not lost on Chinese audiences, judging by a matinee at the Hong Xing (Red Star) cinema here recently. But "The Small Street" is still a love story, though the heroine, played by Zhang Yu, gets only a casual on-camera hug from her boyfriend, played by Guo Kaimin, and insists on calling him "elder brother."

The hero, a happy-go-lucky auto mechanic, misses her at first for a young boy, because she has cut her hair and concealed her pert figure by binding her breasts with cloth and wearing men's clothing. "It would be nice to have a younger brother like you," he tells her as they practice doing cartwheels. The audience chuckles, aware that the 24-year-old Zhang was voted China's most popular young actress in a magazine poll in 1980.

Later she confides that she had disguised herself

to escape new humiliation. Her cancer-ridden mother was dismissed from her job as a music teacher and accused of bourgeois decadence. As the daughter, the girl had her long, lustrous hair hacked off by jeering Red Guards. When she ventured out to sell her family violin to buy food, bullies yanked off the straw hat hiding her man-gled hair.

Moved by her ordeal, her boyfriend tries to buy her a wig, but beauty is no longer permitted, and the surly shop clerk informs him that wigs can be sold only to theatrical performers. Passing an outdoor opera performance, he covers the false pigtail worn by one of the singers and sneaks backstage to a practical site.

He pauses with remorse and returns to leave some money, only to be caught by Red Guards. They drag him onto the stage and publicly kick and lash him in the face with a belt, injuring his eyes.

Parade of Victims

As he gropes his way back from the hospital, his face covered by bandages, he must give way to more Red Guards who are parading other humiliated victims. The film flashes back to old news footage of Communist troops advancing in the civil war, and the young man asks himself: "So many martyrs opened the path by shedding their blood. Must we close it again by shedding more blood?"

He finally reaches the small street to learn that the girl and her mother have been evicted and their home sealed up, a common punishment for those running afoul of the Cultural Revolution. No one will say where they have gone.

The young man relates this to a producer who he hopes will tell his story in a film. "But you can't let audiences see it without an ending," the sympathetic producer says.

The storyteller rejects the suggestion that the girl has died as one of the Cultural Revolution's victims, though he assumes that her mother has. So the producer offers three possible conclusions, saying, "Let the audience imagine the ending themselves according to their own experiences."

The Three Endings

In the first ending, the young man, his sight restored, drives a taxi and, dispatched to pick up some all-night revelers, discovers his pristine love smoking, drinking and dancing to decadent Western music. "No one needs us anymore, our generation has become superfluous," she tells him bitterly.

In the second ending, she has become a successful musician in a well-tailored suit and is now a friend of the producer. "The 10 disastrous years took away our youth," she says. "Listen to me, let's go home."

In the third, she is a simple factory worker whom he meets on a train while going home to see his mother, though his eyes are too weak to recognize her. "I've been looking for you all along," she tells him, and, in a sentimental touch that tugs at the hearts of family-conscious Chinese, announces that she will go to see his mother too.

"Let's shed no more tears," he tells her. "We have withstood it all and we have grown up. We are seeing the end but a new beginning."

At the Red Star cinema, moviegoers seemed to prefer the third ending. "I really liked it," said a pink-jacketed teen-ager who wept unabashedly through much of the movie.

A middle-aged worker sat silently with his wife after the lights went on. What had he liked best? "The substance," he replied quietly.

Urban Lights Worry Palomar Astronomers

By Allan Kramer
Los Angeles Times Service

MOUNT PALOMAR, Calif. — The usefulness of Palomar Observatory, home of the world's most famous telescope, is being threatened by light pollution from Southern California's growing urban sprawl.

Ironically, the threat comes at a time when new technology and improvements have made the giant 200-inch telescope at Palomar an even more powerful tool for space research. The telescope has probed farther into space than any other telescope in the world. Since it began searching the sky more than 30 years ago, it has taken astronomers on a journey to the very edge of the universe to view what no man had ever seen before.

When the 20th century brought more development and better transportation to the area, Mount Palomar was selected as the site for the biggest telescope ever built. It was at Palomar that the fundamental discovery of quasars (short for quasi-stellar radio source) took place, a discovery that has confronted scientists with dozens of baffling questions.

Palomar was also the scene of fundamental research into another mysterious space phenomenon known as the gravitational lens.

And the observatory has also done much work concerned with the formation of stars.

Some of the advanced projects now going on at Palomar include investigation of the faintest objects that can be detected by the improved equipment now being used with the 200-inch telescope. Another program has the observatory studying energy distribution in quasi-stellar formations in cooperation with the International Ultraviolet Explorer satellite.

Still another project concerns the gravitational lens. When a galaxy comes between the earth and a quasar, the galaxy serves as a lens that provides two or three images of the quasar. By studying these images, astronomers hope to learn more about the size of the universe.

New Technology

Much of Palomar's ability to conduct this kind of research is the result of new technology added to the 200-inch telescope. "The telescope itself is not unique," Neugebauer said. "From a mechanical engineering standpoint it is still as good as it ever was, if you wanted to build a new telescope you would have to do the blueprints and try and duplicate it."

Such a duplication might be prohibitively expensive, however. The entire Mount Palomar project, begun in 1935, cost \$6.5 million. Most experts believe it could not be duplicated today for 10 times that.

Woman Mayor in Houston

United Press International

HOUSTON — Kathy Whitmire, 35, has been sworn in as the first woman mayor of Houston, Tex. A Democrat, she was elected by a large majority in November.

Budget Cuts Endanger W. German Canal Plan

By Colin Narbrough
Reuters

BONN — The linking of the Rhine and the Danube rivers, a project started in the 1960s, faces an uncertain future because of government funding cuts and opposition from environmentalists.

The plan, dating from the 1920s, is to connect the upper reaches of the Main, a Rhine tributary, to the Danube just above Regensburg. Only a 22-mile (36-kilometer) length of the 105-mile canal remains to be built.

West German Transport Minister Volker Hauff, a declared supporter of the railways, has called the canal "the most stupid project since the Tower of Babel."

Other opponents warn that completion of the waterway will cause ecological disaster in the Altmühl Valley, one of West Germany's few areas of unspoiled countryside.

A total of 1.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$800 million) has been spent since work started in the mid-1960s. Finishing the canal will cost about 1 billion Deutsche marks at current prices, but the government, seeking funding cuts in all areas, has voted only 100 million Deutsche marks for the coming year.

The canal would link the vast waterway networks of the Rhine and Danube rivers and allow small river barges, the standard European canal vessels, to travel between the North Sea and the Black Sea.

Fears that the canal would open the Rhine and West European waterways to an influx of cut-rate barge operators from Soviet-bloc countries along the Danube appear unfounded.

Kurt Gosen, a spokesman for the German Inland Shipping Association, sees no real problem in restricting the operations of East European vessels.

"International treaties regulate the use of the Rhine and the Danube, but legal experts are convinced that access to the connecting waterway can be limited by German law," he said.

Viability Doubt

The Bonn government's opposition to the canal stems from its commitment to a transport policy that gives railroads top priority and its desire to cut public spending. It provides two-thirds of the funds for the project.

Furthermore, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal Cabinet seeks at all costs to avoid new clashes with environmentalists. The coalition is already engaged in damaging clashes with ecologists over nuclear power and the construction of an additional runway at Frankfurt airport.

Transport Ministry predictions indicate that traffic levels on the canal would be much lower than earlier forecasts, throwing the



Bob Thickstem works Mt. Palomar's 200-inch telescope as television screen displays view from it.

David Goldstein, The Los Angeles Times

Woman Heads Paris Metro Police

By Carolyn Lesh
The Associated Press

PARIS — Nadine Joly's life story is the stuff of which television police series are made. At 28, she is bright, witty, attractive, an expert marksman and the top woman cop in France.

Palomar was also the scene of fundamental research into another mysterious space phenomenon known as the gravitational lens.

And the observatory has also done much work concerned with the formation of stars.

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Such a duplication might be prohibitively expensive, however. The entire Mount Palomar project, begun in 1935, cost \$6.5 million. Most experts believe it could not be duplicated today for 10 times that.

Women Admitted

Until 1975, women were not admitted to the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Police, France's prestigious two-year police academy, which graduated only about 100 police commanders a year. It is from their ranks that the police leaders of France generally emerge.

On the other side of the French police hierarchy are the *gardiens de paix* — uniformed patrolmen who were without female colleagues in their training programs until four years ago. There are less than 150 women among France's 30,000 uniformed policemen. Among the nation's 1,800 police commanders, 43 are women.

Deadline Abandoned

Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian state premier, one of Chancellor Schmidt's harshest critics, has repeatedly attacked the federal government's growing reluctance and reminded it of its formal accord with Bavaria to construct the canal.

The company building the canal argues that it would be senseless to call off the project now because of the huge investment made on it.

The original 1985 deadline was abandoned long ago. Few people involved in the scheme are prepared to forecast when, or if, the two rivers will be coupled. But Toni Mayer, leader of an anti-canal group, anticipates holding it up well into the next century.

Advocates of the canal emphasize that, besides improving West Germany's infrastructure, it would generate electricity and feed spillover water from the Danube to drought-prone regions.

King Ludwig I of Bavaria built a narrow Danube-Main canal in the last century, only to see it overtaken by the railroad. Remnants can still be seen alongside the new 55-meter-wide canal.

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Furthermore, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal Cabinet seeks at all costs to avoid new clashes with environmentalists. The coalition is already engaged in damaging clashes with ecologists over nuclear power and the construction of an additional runway at Frankfurt airport.

A State Department spokesman said that as of the end of November, 561,000 Southeast Asian refugees had entered the United States since April, 1975. They are screened for tuberculosis, however, so they can usually be treated quickly, while the much more numerous illegal immigrants from Latin America enter the country with communicable diseases undetected. Estimates of the total number of illegal immigrants now in the United States range from 3.5 million to 6 million, a large portion of them in California.

Transport Ministry predictions indicate that traffic levels on the canal would be much lower than earlier forecasts, throwing the

increase on the year before and a whopping 123 percent higher than the September rate two years ago.

"To fight the increase, we've beefed up police patrols in the Champs Elysees and about 200 other women applied. Eight women and 102 men were admitted.

"I've never belonged to any Women's Liberation movement," she said. "But feminists have made positive contributions. I might have found it impossible to join the Ecole Nationale when I did if the women's movement hadn't been around."

Head of Security

After her graduation from the academy, Joly went to work in the administrative sections of various police districts in Paris. She was the deputy to a district chief when she was appointed head of security for the 353-station subway system.

"Crime on the Metro has been on the rise in the past few years," Joly said. "The worst problem is with robberies." She pointed to charts behind her desk that showed that in September, there were 259 robberies — a 72 percent

increase on the year before.

"We rarely have a murder on the Metro," Joly said. "It's never been more than three or four a year. Perhaps it's because we have gun-control laws in France."

An expert marksman, Joly said she sometimes likes to take a breather from her work day by sharpening her skills with a bit of target practice. "It's amazing how much stress you can work off with an hour of shooting," she said.

By Colin Narbrough
Reuters

MAINZ, West Germany — The princes of Prussia, great-grandsons of Kaiser Wilhelm II, recently set the world record for a price tag on a white wine, German or otherwise, at the estate winegrowers' annual

A bottle of 1911 Erbacher Markobrunn Riesling from the princes' Rhine-side Schloss Reinhardtshausen vineyard fetched 11,000 marks (\$5,000). The previous record was 7,200 marks, paid three years ago for a Mosel.

Count Erwin Matuschka-Greifencranz, chairman of the estate winegrowers' association, regards the prices German wines command nowadays as a tardy but welcome recognition of their quality. Aged French Bordeaux have by contrast auctioned for fabulous sums for years.

"The belief is still widely held that white wines do not keep. But, long ago, I demonstrated to French wine experts in Paris that Rhine wines from the last century are still perfectly drinkable and even retain an excellent bouquet," the count said. He underlined the point by selling a bottle of his more ordinary vintage 1

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock

High Low Div. In

Sls. Yld. P/E 100%

High Low Quot. Close

Close Prev

Close Quot. Close

12 Month Stock

High Low Div. In

Sls. Yld. P/E 100%

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12 Month Stock

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12 Month Stock

High Low Div. In

Sls. Yld. P/E 100%

High Low Quot. Close

Close Prev

Close Quot. Close

Market Summary

Jan. 4, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Quot. Close

Close Prev

Close Quot. Close

Market Diaries

NYSE AMEX

Volume

Pct. Up

Pct. Down

Unch.

New highs

New lows

Market Most Actives

Settle

Close

Chg.

Chg. %

Market Index

High

Low

Close

Chg.

Chg. %

Standard & Poors Index

High

Low

Close

Chg.

Chg. %

AMEX Most Actives

Settle

Close

Chg.

Chg. %

AMEX Stock Index

High

Low

Close

Chg.

Chg. %

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy

Sales

Short

Cover

Open

Event

Pct. Chg.

Excess

41

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High

Low

Close

Chg.

Bonds

Industrials

12 Month Stock

High Low Div. In

Sls. Yld. P/E 100%

High Low Quot. Close

Close Prev

Close Quot. Close

12 Month Stock

High Low Div. In

Sls. Yld. P/E 100%

High Low Quot. Close

Close Prev

Close Quot. Close

12 Month Stock

High Low Div. In

Sls. Yld. P/E 100%

High Low Quot. Close

Close Prev

Close Quot. Close

12 Month Stock

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Sls. Yld. P/E 100%

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12 Month Stock

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Sls. Yld. P/E 100%

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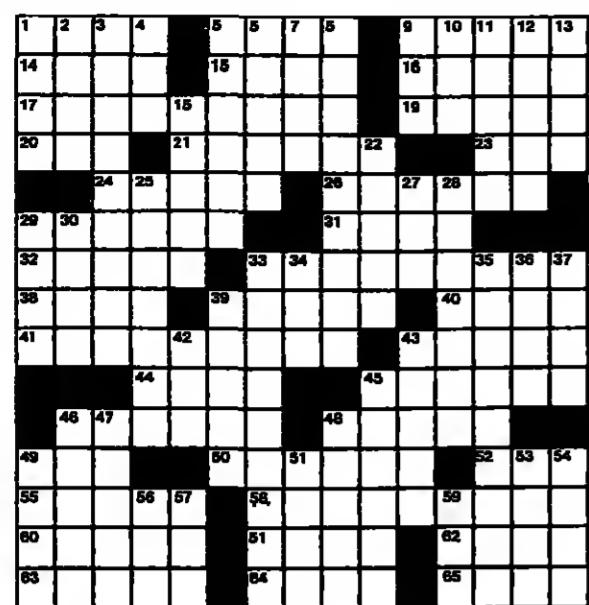
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Close Quot. Close

12 Month Stock

High Low Div. In

Sls. Yld. P/E 100%

CROSSWORD *Edited by Eugene T. Maleska*

ACROSS

- 1 Kind of dream
- 5 Sassy child
- 9 Nita Naldi
- 12 film: 1925
- 14 Scent
- 15 Shimmery fabric
- 16 Typical role for Theda Bara
- 17 Dairy-farm equipment
- 18 Companion of kicking
- 19 Fraternity letter
- 21 Garb
- 23 Weirdo
- 24 Those not of the clergy
- 26 State without proof
- 28 ... search the —knolls": Carroll
- 31 What a French baker produces
- 32 Lenny or Lehmann
- 33 Part of a busby
- 38 State
- 39 Enclosure for strays
- 40 Swiss river
- 41 Sets apart for a special purpose
- 42 Hollywood King
- 44 Source of some allergies
- 45 Illinois city
- 46 Sleeping-sick ness carrier

DOWN

- 48 Modelmaker's wood
- 49 Abraham, to Terah
- 50 Knight — the season
- 51 Certain Slav
- 52 Windusday or Slavot
- 53 Make amends
- 54 A.S.A. Indian
- 55 Phone company code
- 56 George Helen
- 57 Colorless, gaseous element
- 58 River to the North Sea
- 59 Small island

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
ALGARVE	13	6	Role	MADRID	10	5
ALGIER	25	7	Overcast	MANILA	25	7
AMSTERDAM	11	4	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	27	11
ANKARA	4	2	Fair	MIAMI	17	12
ATHENS	14	7	Fair	MONTEVIDEO	9	2
AUCKLAND	23	7	Cloudy	MOSCOW	17	1
BANGKOK	24	7	Cloudy	MUNICH	11	2
BEST	9	4	Cloudy	NAIROBI	26	7
BELGRADE	9	5	Fair	NEW DELHI	16	4
BERLIN	10	5	Fair	NICE	14	7
BOSTON	11	3	Cloudy	OSLO	12	9
BRAZIL	15	8	Fair	PHILADELPHIA	11	7
BUCHAREST	23	7	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	3
BUDAPEST	5	4	Fair	REYKJAVIK	4	18
Buenos Aires	22	7	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	23	21
CAIRO	23	7	Cloudy	SALISBURY	17	6
CARIBBEAN	24	7	Fair	SAO PAULO	25	15
CASABLANCA	24	7	Fair	SEUL	7	5
CHICAGO	4	25	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	14	7
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Snow	SINGAPORE	15	7
COSTA DEL SOL	16	41	Foggy	SINGAPORE	15	7
DAKAR	5	4	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
DUBLIN	15	5	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
EDINBURGH	5	41	Snow	SINGAPORE	15	7
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
FRANKFURT	10	36	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
GRENADA	13	45	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
HELSINKI	15	5	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
HONG KONG	21	10	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
HOUSTON	68	4	Foggy	SINGAPORE	15	7
ISTANBUL	9	46	Foggy	SINGAPORE	15	7
JERUSALEM	5	4	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
LIMA	24	73	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
LONDON	11	22	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7
LOS ANGELES	19	65	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	15	7

Recordings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 5, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols are used: (A) — monthly; (M) — monthly; (W) — weekly; (D) — monthly; (F) — monthly; (M) — monthly; (F) — monthly.

ALLIANCE INT'L Bldg of Bermudas, Ltd. 120-121

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd. SF 671.20

BANK OF America Corp. SF 751.20

BANK OF America Corp. SF 751.20

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 520 Bern SF 772.40

BASF Fund SF 751.20

BASF Fund M.V. SF 751.20

Blighted Rose Bowl

By Jim Murray
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Some guys get to cover Rose Bowl games where guys run the wrong way or an unknown comes off the bench in the darkness to throw four straight passes and score on a team that had never been scored on. Or they get to see Rockne and the Four Horsemen and Ernie Nevers and all, or they see a play called "KF-79" that lets an Ivy League team win.

"Me, I got Washington and Iowa. It didn't even have the decency to be close."

Oh, it was all right if you're crazy about punts. It wasn't as one-sided as the 28-0 score, but it was almost that boring. Iowa made more mistakes than a guy playing the horses with the bank's money. Colleague Mark Heister put the game in its proper perspective in the third quarter. "It is," he said, "as bad as the box lunch."

The better team won, but that's not saying much. Iowa, which had closed practices, erred there, too. They should have thrown open the practices to the public and kept the game secret.

I thought the most interesting part of the 68th Rose Bowl was that the Iowa coach had a mustache. I've never seen a football coach with a mustache. The way he team played, I don't expect it to start a trend. I don't know where he got his game plan. In a box of Crackerjacks, I guess. It's the first time a team got shut out in the Rose Bowl since the players wore high-button shoes. Truman was still in the White House.

I still wish someone had run the wrong way or one of the coaches had been Pop Warner, but on more game like Iowa threw 11 and we may go back to inviting Washington & Jefferson or Harvard. And even though everyone ran the right way, we may some day be saying, "Well, the thing I remember about that game was it was the debut of [running back] Jackie

"Nobody'd ever heard of him and he was the guy who, on the practice field, was used to simulate the enemy's plays — imitating a Heisman Trophy runner — and he ran wild against Iowa that day, killed them all by himself."

For Hotdogs

The moral of the story? Any guy who can do a successful imitation of Marcus Allen, you better get the football to him. He may yet get to rank with Doyle Navy or the Four Horsemen but, of course, he can never top wrong-way Roy Riegels in my book. I'm still smarting about missing that one.

It was a concessionaire's game. You could go out for a hot dog and not miss much. You could go out for a seven-course meal, if you want to know the truth.

The turning point of the game was probably when Washington showed up but, apart from that, it came with only a minute to play in the half. Washington was leading, 7-0, and had the ball on the 19-yard-line, second down and 10 to

go. Their quarterback faded to pass and he threw a ball that, when last seen, was heading for the golf course outside.

For reasons best known to himself, Iowa defender Lou King tackled an eligible receiver in the end zone. Even if the man had the ball it would be too late. Washington got the ball on the one-yard line and it only took them three plays to get it in for six points.

"And Then We Kicked Off..."

"Very, very embarrassing," Iowa Coach Hayden Fry admitted later. "We thought we'd win. And then we kicked off..." He added: "We played an extremely poor football game."

The score made it look like a mugging. Coach Fry put the lie to that. "They weren't real sure they could beat us till late. Then they put it to us."

The game was like a fight between two English heavyweights — all defense.

Robinson imitated USC's Marcus Allen so well the Washington coaches couldn't tell the difference. Either Robinson was really Rich Little or he had a lot of ability. They found a place for him in the lineup in the USC game, and he led the team in ground gained even though it was the middle of the third quarter before he got there.

In the final game of the regular season, against Washington State, he put his team in the Rose Bowl with 92 yards on 17 carries.

Part of Robinson's problem was that he didn't know whether he wanted to play basketball, football, baseball — or go out for the Olympics. He can high jump, sprint and dribble, and he broke the Rose Bowl wide open with 142 yards in 20 carries. He scored one touchdown with a 34-yard run, another on a one-yard dive.

Big Gainer

Curiously, his picture was not included in the pre-season brochure nor in the Rose Bowl brochure. But the pre-season one listed "Jacque Cornelius Robinson, 5'11, 185." The Rose Bowl book listed "Jacque Cornelius Robinson, 5'11, 204 pounds." He didn't grow any taller but life must have been good at the training table.

Fifty years from now, it's doubtful anybody will be sitting around fondly discussing the 1982 Rose Bowl or likening it to the Doyle Nye year or the Vow Boys or the Riegels run, but it may be remembered as a What's-So-Smart-About-Football-Coaches' game.

The player of the game, by unanimous vote, was a freshman who was so lightly regarded he was posing as Marcus Allen on the "scout team" late in the season. A "scout team" is an euphemism for the live tackling dummies who sharpen up the varsity by posing as personnel of a team they will face that week. Less squeamish schools call it the "meat squad."

That was Jacque Cornelius Robinson's role the week before the USC game. A kind of complicated sparring partner.



49er linebacker Keena Turner (58) exulted after Giants' Joe Danelo blew a key field goal Sunday.

Ex-Champ Basilio Still Has Punch

The Associated Press

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — No one ever questioned Carmen Basilio's courage. Certainly not anyone who saw the little onion farmer from Canastota, N.Y., beat Sugar Ray Robinson Sept. 23, 1957, in a rafter-packed Yankee Stadium for the middleweight boxing championship of the world.

Or when he lost it back to Robinson six months later in Chicago, his left eye swollen shut, looking like a plum, in 15-round decision. He wept from his good eye.

Or that he was afraid to speak his piece. He told Howard Cosell in the 1950s, when Cosell was a radio reporter, "You can't interview me. I don't like you."

Basilio's sense of humor had 330 diners at a recent banquet of accountants here roaring. "This is our biggest crowd in 10 years," said Bill Nealon, a public relations man for the group. "They used to performing before sellout crowds," snapped Basilio, who now works for a Rochester brewer.

"I feel about as out of place on this rostrum as a guy with a hernia in a weightlifting contest," Basilio told his audience.

Elaborating on television's controversial Cosell: "By the way, Cosell and I have become friends. He's said some nice things about me and I try to say nice things about him. But it's tough. He's so full of it."

"Cosell's an attorney, you know," Basilio continued. "He interviews people like he has them on a witness stand. Makes them look like fools. Where you goin' without a sense of humor? Without a sense of humor, you're nothing."

On the serious side, Basilio says today's sagging economy will produce good prizefighters. "You're going to see some good young fighters," Basilio said. "Hunger — for food as well as money — made a lot of great fighters in the old days."

Basilio's comments on some of the game's current names:

Gerry Cooney: "The next heavyweight champ — in March. He'll beat [Larry] Holmes. If he's handled correctly he should make a bundle. He's 6-foot-6, only 24 years old and a good puncher. Holmes is 34 and too heavy."

Sugar Ray Leonard: "Very best of the young crop. He's too quick for the rest of 'em. Never saw a welterweight so fast, so quick. Great eyes and he's smart. I saw him beat [Tommy] Hearns in Vegas. I predicted it. Cosell and all those smart guys thought Hearns was going to get Leonard with his right."

Hearns couldn't hit Sugar Ray in the rear end with that right 1 told Cosell that and he told me I was sure.

Wilfred Benitez: "He's good. He's smart and he's quick. But something is lacking. Maybe aggressiveness. He'll never tick Leonard in 100 years."

Robert Duran: "Nobody ever paid a fighter two days before he performed. That's what happened when he called it quits against Sugar Ray in New

Orleans. Duran got his millions in advance. Very suspicious. Let me tell you — no well-conditioned fighter gets cramps. If you're in shape that's ridiculous. A yellow streak maybe, but never cramps."

Muhammad Ali: "It's an ego thing. They say he needs the money. He's made a hundred million in his career. You mean to tell me he couldn't have saved five?"

Basilio, 54, backed off only slightly when asked to compare today's fighters with those of yesterday.

"That's tough," he said. Any resentment at not having had a shot at today's megabuck purse? "Nah."

Still, Basilio feels he was denied a shot at a huge purse by 1950s standards by Robinson's unwillingness to meet him in a rubber match.

"Robinson ducked me for a third fight," Basilio said. "It was a dumbest thing he ever did. He could have made a quarter of a million bucks in a rematch. But he picked Paul Fender instead. Not only did he make a crummy \$62,000 — he lost the title."

At the 49ers put it away with two fourth-quarter touchdowns, taking a 38-17 edge before Brunner got the Giants their last, meaningless points.

"We were able to hold our cool in the third quarter," Montana said, "when things weren't going our way. We didn't panic because we knew we had been able to move the ball."

Said San Francisco cornerback Ronnie Lott, who seemed to have the better of it in his rookie-of-the-year debate with New York linebacker Lawrence Taylor: "It was a pleasure to win a physical game — the most physical I've been in as a pro."

Nobody but Perkins voiced certainty that San Francisco will lose to Dallas. Most of the NFL scouts in the press box seemed willing to give the 49ers a chance.

Brunner Demurs

And a poised Brunner said: "The 49ers can beat the Cowboys if they contain Dallas' front four. Montana has become one of the best quarterbacks in the league."

The 49ers have developed a successful, innovative style that picks you apart."

A view from the defensive side — Bill Currier, the Giants' heads-up safety:

"I can't say whether the Cowboys or the 49ers are a more potent team offensively. Dallas is a very impatient team that likes the big play and the quick score. San Francisco uses the pass as a ball-control measure and can run out a lot of time on the clock. They have a very complete offense."

The Giants hung in with the 49ers because Brunner looks like all the quarterback anybody needs. Completing 16 of 37 passes for 290 yards — against a pass defense rated among the NFL's best — he threw for touchdowns to Ernest Gray (72 yards), Johnny Perkins (54) and Clark (21).

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Art Buchwald

The Cheddar Shredder

WASHINGTON — Pity the poor chap in the Department of Agriculture who is charged with unloading 530 million pounds of cheddar cheese that seems to be rotting in government warehouses.

"Froman, the Big Cheese wants to see you immediately."

"Very funny, Alshuler. I can't wait until it's your turn to get rid of 868 million pounds of dried milk."

"Froman, get your tail in here. Give me a situation report on the cheddar."

Buchwald

"Well, sir, here is the menu for the department's cafeteria. I've ordered them to serve cheese soufflé, cheese omelettes, macaroni and cheese, and no one can take a coffee break without eating a dozen cheese and crackers. I should be able to get rid of 200 pounds by next Friday."

"It's not enough. Have you offered the other government cafeterias free cheese?"

"Yes, sir, but they don't seem to have the same incentive to eat it as our employees."

"What about the Armed Forces?"

"We're getting some resistance there. The first month the sailors consumed 3,000 pounds, but they almost had a mutiny on the nuclear carrier Nimitz when they served

Fictitious Minister Does Well in Poll

Reuters

BONN — A fictitious minister was voted one of West Germany's most popular politicians in an opinion poll published Monday by the Ennid Institute, a public opinion and market research organization based in Bielefeld.

On a routine popularity test listing government officials, voters chose a nonexistent minister called "Meyers" as sixth most popular, ahead of politicians like Defense Minister Hans Apel and Interior Minister Gerhard Baum.

The Ennid Institute said one in three West Germans, asked to name a minister, were either unable to do so or gave a wrong name.

cheese sandwiches for Christmas."

"How about the Air Force?"

"They won't even use it for bombing practice, and as soon as the Army started serving it, re-enlistments declined by 30 percent."

"How about the school lunch programs?"

"That worked for a couple of weeks, particularly when we declared cheese a second vegetable. But now the kids are insisting on catsup again."

"Have you been in touch with any foreign governments?"

"I almost had a deal with Israel to take 5,000 pounds, but Begin said we had to throw in the West Bank with it."

"The British like cheddar cheese. Why don't we give a ton of it to Prince Charles and Lady Di as a wedding present?"

"Don't you remember, we gave them two tons of butter at the wedding?"

"What about the French?"

"They're up to their necks in cheese. They tried to smuggle 20 tons of Camembert into Florida last month."

"Dammit, Froman, we've got to get rid of the old cheese so we have room for the new cheese coming into the warehouses this year."

"Sir, we're storing two pounds of processed cheese for every man woman and child in the United States. Perhaps if Nancy Reagan did a TV cooking program with Barbara Walters, showing the different dishes you can make with cheddar, it would inspire the American housewife to use up her family's share."

"I have specific orders from the president not to get the first lady involved in this country's cheese problems. You're going to have to come up with something better than that."

"Maybe Secretary of the Interior James Watt would let us dump it in the Grand Canyon?"

"Even Watt has more respect for the environment than that. Any other bright ideas, Froman?"

"There's one last hope. Our research people are experimenting with a sterile Mediterranean cheese fly that thrives on processed cheese. If we can breed them, we could have our problem licked."

"What's the hangup?"

"The mold sticks to their gums."

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Eight members of "Heaven's Angels," who range from 48 to 67 years of age, hit the road on their weekly outing.

Steve Fosberg, The Los Angeles Times

Steve Fosberg, The Los Angeles Times